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### A New *Eleocharis*.

By CHARLES WRIGHT.

*ELEOCHARIS DIANDRA*.—Culms nearly terete (8'-10' high) from tufted, fibrous roots, rather slender; spike ovoid, very obtuse (2"-4" long); scales numerous (80-120) ovate, rounded at the tip, one-third longer than the achenium, imbricated in many rows; stamens two; achenium cuneate-obovate, pale stramineous becoming castaneous, shining, scarcely half a line long; bristles few and short, or mostly wanting; tubercle depressed, transversely oblong, the ends rounded and slightly elevated, the top shortly apiculate; style usually bifid.

On high sand-bars of the Connecticut River, between Hartford and Wethersfield, growing in company with *E. obtusa*, which it closely resembles in appearance. A tabular statement of the differences is appended.

	<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> , Shultes.	<i>Eleocharis diandra</i> , n. sp.
TUFTS mostly	larger, annual.	smaller, annual.
SPIKE	very blunt.	bluntish or acutish.
SCALES	rounded at top; one-third longer than the achenium.	narrowed towards the blunt apex; twice as long as the achenium.
STAMENS	three.	two.
BRISTLES	exceeding the tubercle.	few and short or mostly O.
ACHENIUM	larger, tapering evenly to the base.	smaller, tapering more abruptly into a narrower base.
TUBERCLE	crest-like and thin, curved on the lower edge, which rests its whole length on the achenium, and is almost as broad, the two other sides forming about a right angle.	transversely oblong, its end rounded and raised above the achenium, and little more than half as broad, shortly apiculate.
STYLE	3-cleft, rarely bifid.	bifid, rarely 3-cleft.

The main differences are: first, *two* stamens, for which in our floras there is no generic allowance; secondly, the usually bifid style; thirdly, the tubercle wanting the *cusps* which run down the top of the achenium of *E. obtusa*; and, fourthly, the few small bristles, or mostly none at all.

### New or Little-known Ferns of the United States, No. 14.

By D. C. EATON.

53. *Phlegopteris reptans*, (*Polypodium reptans*, Swz.; *Aspidium reptans*, Mett.),—Rootstock short, creeping; stalks clustered, gray-stramineous, slender, naked, a few inches to a foot long; frond as long as the stalk, membranaceous, softly hairy with branched or stellate hairs, oblong lanceolate, pinnate with nearly or quite sessile oblong or sometimes rounded obtuse crenately pinnatifid pinnæ, the apex pinnatifid and often elongated and rooting; veins pinnate, simple, the basal veinlets often anastomosing; sori rather small, seated on the middle of the veinlets, naked or with a minute rudiment of an indusium.

Pendent on the face of cavernous calcareous rocks in a hammock on the left bank of the Withlacoochee River, 15 miles N. E. from Brooksville, Hernando Co., Florida; Captain John Donnell Smith, March 22, 1883.

This is another common West Indian fern, now known to inhabit Florida. Mettenius, who referred it to *Aspidium* on account of a barely perceptible rudiment of an indusium, recognized four varieties: *cordata*, *hastafolia*, *radicans* and *asplenioides*. Captain Smith's specimens represent the first and third of these forms, which are often found on the same plant, and cannot properly be separated even as varieties.

54. *Adiantum tenerum*, Swz.—Fine specimens from the same station, a new locality.

55. *Asplenium firmum*, Kze.—The same station.

56. *Asplenium rhizophyllum*, Kze.—The same station. These fronds are over a foot long, and have much coarser segments than the plants heretofore separated under the name of *A. myriophyllum*. The intermediate forms now sent in by several collectors show that the latter can not be kept distinct, and that, with Mr. Davenport (Catalogue, Supplement, March, 1883, p. 46), we must be content with the older name for both.

57. *Aspidium trifoliatum*, Swz.—The same station. Several other well known Florida ferns are in Captain Smith's collection of the present year, and are represented by fine specimens, as usual.

**Plants New to the Connecticut Flora.**—Mr. Charles Wright, the veteran botanist, has found the following plants additional to the Berzelius catalogue :

*Ludwigia polycarpa*, Short & Peter.—Abundant in wet places in Hartford.

*Crantzia lineata*, Nutt.—Salt marshes at Fenwick, near the railway station.

*Alopecurus geniculatus*, L.—Common in wet places about Wethersfield.

Mrs. Emily J. Leonard, of Meriden, has noticed a few newly introduced plants :

*Sarothamnus scoparius*, Wimmer.—Near Meriden, some ten square rods of it by the roadside.

*Phacelia Purshii*, Buckley.—At Short Beach, Branford.

*Phacelia viscida*, Torrey.—Spontaneous with *Impatiens fulva* and other brook-plants, in a spot on which muck had been deposited.

To these I add :

*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, Nutt.—Established and spreading on a roadside in New Haven.

*Cycloloma platyphyllum*, Moquin.—Hamden, Miss Edwards.

*Chaetomorpha melagonium*, Kützinger.—On rocks at low water mark on Black Point, East Lyme ; an alga not before noticed south of Cape Cod.

DANIEL C. EATON.